

# Liberty Loan Within \$157,000,000 of Its Goal



The



World.



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## WILSON ATTACKS PLOTTERS WHO FORCED US INTO THE WAR

### HORRORS OF SUBMARINE WAR TOLD BY U. S. CONSUL FROST, WHO SAW 3 YEARS OF THEM

American Official at Queenstown, Back Home, Describes Cruelties in Sinkings by U Boats Off Irish Coast—Many Starved at Sea.

Special Interview by the United Press Published With the Approval of the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Wesley Frost, former United States Consul at Queenstown, to-day gives the first complete comprehensive picture of Germany's horror-war as reflected by the sea graveyard off the Coast of Ireland. Frost, more than any other American, has seen the fruits of this submarine warfare—in the many twisted, mangled corpses at the Queenstown docks and morgue during the last two years. He is here for a much needed rest.

"The submarine war grows more barbarous every day. It has now reached the plane of deliberate murder for every ship sunk, and will so continue to the end. It is not the fault of the Germans that every torpedo does not produce a Lusitania massacre," said Mr. Frost.

"The German guilt is double. In the first place no civilized government would have resorted to such methods, even when it was possible to sink ships occasionally without murdering non-combatants. Now that the armament of merchant ships and the effectiveness of the patrols make it impossible for the submarines to risk giving warning, they would drop it if they were white. "Now that the submarines have been driven to attack ships submerged—using the torpedo almost exclusively—the murder roll is bound to grow. Most ships when struck by a torpedo go down in two or three minutes, which gives no opportunity of escape to those below decks.

"Recent sinkings which came under my observation since the beginning of the ruthless warfare, show this conclusively. A freighter loaded with iron ore and conveyed by a destroyer went down in two minutes. Eighteen of her crew of twenty-six were drowned. Another sunk in two minutes after being struck. She was hit in daylight but the submarine was not seen. Twenty-eight of her crew of thirty-two perished. The Abosso sunk in three minutes and thirty women and children died.

"Sinkings of this sort from now on will be the rule—not the exception.

"Only the larger passenger ships will remain afloat long enough to launch the boats and get off the crew and passengers, and those will not float so long if struck in vital spots or by more than one torpedo.

"The submarines are now so fearful of exposing themselves to the deck guns of slowly sinking ships that they seldom come up to question the escaping crews of passenger ships. Out of six passenger ship sinkings investigated by me this happened in only one case—that of the Lancia, which was sunk near midnight.

"Huge as this assassination from ambush is, it does not equal the worst crimes committed in the days before 'ruthless' warfare—when the submarines came to the surface and attacked with gun fire.

"The warning given in these cases

### HEAVY RAINFALL FLOODS STREETS AND CELLARS

Roar of Storm Louder Than Billy Sunday and Tabernacle Crowd Is Nervous.

A deluge of rain which descended upon the city this afternoon turned streets into rivers, flooded numerous cellars in the waterfront section at the south of the city and brought with it a pall of darkness which made necessary the use of electric lights along Broadway and in the shopping district.

There was no wind with the rain, so it came down in vertical sheets, illuminated by brilliant and constantly recurring flashes of lightning and accompanied by roars of thunder.

The period of greatest rainfall was between 2 and 3.15 o'clock, when the instruments of the local Weather Bureau measured a fall of two inches. This breaks the June record for so short a period.

The shower struck the city as Billy Sunday began his afternoon sermon and the roar of the rain on the roof of the tabernacle and the thunder and lightning made the audience decidedly nervous.

It had its effect on Billy, too. He tried several times to get his sermon under way, but the disturbance had unnerved him. He finally had to give it up and stood leaning on his desk till the rain should cease. The roof began to leak in spots and it was necessary for some of the audience to take umbrellas.

HELD FOR HUSBAND'S DEATH

No Bail for Mrs. Monahan After Report on Chemical Analysis.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 14.—Following chemical analysis of the contents of her dead husband's stomach Mrs. Anna P. Monahan was held without bail on the order of Superior Judge today.

John P. Monahan is the third of Mrs. Monahan's husbands to be found dead. Each time she has been detained on suspicion of having murdered them for their insurance. She was also arrested after the death of a niece who was insured in her favor. She was released each time.

### ARMED GUARD PUT IN BARRED ZONES TO SEIZE GERMANS

37,000 Without Papers Face Summary Arrest Near Armories and Waterfront.

Armed guards were to-day placed about every military and naval zone in the city for the purpose of preventing upward of 37,000 Germans without Government permits from entering these areas.

"Every district for a half mile about armories, naval militia stations, arsenals and within a block of the waterfront has been placed under heavy guard," announced Edwin M. Stanton, the Assistant United States Attorney in charge of the legal department's investigation of aliens applications for permits. "These guards, co-operating with the police, have been ordered to halt every man of German appearance and every other man acting suspiciously, search him, and if a German without a zone permit, make summary arrest. We anticipate no difficulty in enforcing the barred zone decree. Our preparations are comprehensive and complete to-day."

Mr. Stanton estimated that out of some 30,000 applications which have been filed for permits and are now under investigation, more than 10 per cent. will be refused approval by his office.

"It is impossible to make an accurate estimate at this time," he added, "but it can be taken for granted that even after applications have been approved by us, scores will be refused by Marshal McCarthy because of information in his possession."

The round-up of the Germans, according to Mr. Stanton, has caused hundreds to leave the city for rural sections of the State. A conference between Superintendent O'Leary of the Department of Justice, Assistant Prosecutor John C. Knox, Nationalization Commissioner Weiser, Marshal McCarthy and Mr. Stanton was held this morning to discuss the advisability of directing this exodus toward up-State farms.

Checking up on German residents in barred zones, Mr. Stanton said, 150 Deputy Marshals to-day began a canvass of the waterfront, factories and big business places employing thousands of hands, and sections about armories. Every German family in these sections is required to show either citizenship papers, an application paper issued by Marshal McCarthy, or else move at once.

As a result of orders issued to tug boat concerns, railroads operating boats in the rivers and bay, ferries, Hudson River boat companies and all coastwise shipping, hundreds of Germans in their employ have been discharged during the last few days. These men, even if they get permits, are barred from the waterfront zones, and being mostly inexperienced in work other than that on the water, are hard put to it for employment.

In the neighborhood of 65,000 blank applications were issued to Germans, said Marshal McCarthy today. Only 30,000 of this number was returned, leaving at least 35,000 Germans of whom the Government has official record without permits.

In considering the applications, said Mr. Stanton, permits are being refused in every case where the applicant has been identified with or friendly to any German propaganda, has previously been apprehended or at present under surveillance, where he has been employed by any German steamship company or German business concern, or where he has failed to register to his address, occupation, age or details of residence in this country.

Those permits approved will be issued in a batch on July 4.

### LOAN UP TO \$1,843,000,000; \$901,000,000 MARK PASSED BY THE NEW YORK DISTRICT

Washington Reports All But \$157,000,000 of Two Billion Issue Taken.

Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan reported to the Treasury Department up to 1 o'clock this afternoon totaled \$1,843,000,000, within \$157,000,000 of the \$2,000,000,000 called for by the Government. A message from Washington giving the figures said no more would be disclosed until the final totals are received.

The New York Reserve District's total was announced by the Liberty Loan Committee this morning as \$872,000,000, which was only \$128,000,000 short of the goal of a billion dollars.

Unofficially the total this afternoon was \$901,634,350, leaving only \$900,365,650 to be subscribed before the maximum allotment of \$1,000,000,000 is reached. It is said that a group of financiers was ready to make up the balance, but the committee hesitated to accept the offer, declaring the rush at banks all through the State this morning indicated that the small bond buyer would swallow up what the men who have been dealing with billions in this campaign called a "mere bagatelle of a hundred million."

Related subscriptions are overwhelming the loan committee and banks. As an indication of the eleventh hour movement is the great jump which the aggregate figures reported officially by the Liberty Loan Committee took within the past twenty-four hours. At midday Wednesday the total was \$758,000,000; late the same afternoon the \$800,000,000 mark had been crossed. At 10 o'clock this morning the jump was \$72,000,000. The night's mail brought in more than \$20,000,000. In twenty-two hours this district's subscriptions had increased \$114,000,000.

BELLS AND WHISTLES CALL TARDY SUBSCRIBERS.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock today the blowing of whistles and ringing of bells throughout Greater New York marked the observance of Flag Day and the beginning of the last dash for the billion mark in the Liberty loan campaign. Whistles on the great factories in Jersey, Brooklyn and Manhattan raised a din above which the ringing church bells in the city could not be heard.

Many banks, including some of the largest, will remain open until 8 o'clock and later to-night to afford struggling subscribers an opportunity to go their bit.

Returns from up-State sections of the district show that such cities as Rensselaer, Ithaca, Utica, Troy and Schenectady have added hundreds of thousands to their subscriptions overnight. The same is true of Fairfield County, Conn., which is included in this Reserve District.

Brooklyn was so far behind on the morning's return that the committee commented upon the situation there. "Figures received at the headquarters of the Liberty Loan Committee," the statement read, "up to noon yesterday indicate that so far Brooklyn had failed to reach the total of Liberty Bonds allotted to it by the Government. Only \$11,200,000 out of an allotment of \$45,000,000 had been received from the Borough of Kings."

"While these returns on their face

(Continued on Second Page.)

(For Racing Results See Page 2.)

### BATTLE IN GREECE OVER ABDICATION OF CONSTANTINE

Sixty Greeks Killed and 320 Captured When They Attack French Cavalry.

PARIS, June 14.—The forced abdication of King Constantine of Greece was not accomplished by the Allies without some bloodshed, according to delayed advices from Salonika received to-day.

A Greek Colonel at Larissa fired on French cavalry, killing two French officers and four cavalymen and wounding a score. Sixty Greek soldiers were killed, fifty-one officers, including a general, were taken prisoner and 268 men captured.

When the French troops occupied Larissa, the Greek general Bavius agreed not to resist. Col. Grivas, of the Greek forces, however, later opened fire on the French cavalry, which immediately replied.

LONDON, June 14.—Entente forces are now landing in Greece at the Pirene and Castella. Some of the troops are occupying the heights near Phalaron Bay, while others are marching to Athens.

The landing of Entente troops has been effected at the point on the coast nearest Athens, probably for the purpose of preserving order in the capital and giving support to the new government to be set up in consequence of the abdication of King Constantine. Piræus is the port of Athens, five miles from that city.

Entente troops also have been landed further north for the purpose of safeguarding the ripening crops of Thessaly.

The former King left Athens late today to embark on a British warship. He was accompanied by the former Queen and Crown Prince and other members of the family. They left the city by motor car. Prof. Georgios Sifis, former adviser of the Greek Foreign Office, went with Constantine as his secretary.

Former King Constantine's farewell to Greece was posted in all Athens streets to-day.

"Obliging the necessity of fulfillment of my duty toward Greece," the former monarch wrote, "I am departing from my beloved country with the heir to the throne, leaving my son Alexander on the throne. I beg all will accept this decision calmly, as the slightest incident may lead to a great catastrophe."

The correspondent at Athens of the Exchange Telegraph Company says he understands that King Constantine, former Premier Zolotas, when the war was over and order had been re-established Constantine would be permitted to resume his throne if such was the will of the Greek people.

At GANO, Switzerland, June 14.—One of the private secretaries of King Constantine of Greece, who arrived here last Sunday and began a search for a large villa suitable for royal residence, "Prince" von Hildebrand, the former German Imperial ambassador, and several other German diplomats, are seeking here to be reported that ex-King Constantine will cross the Swiss frontier next week and go to Berlin afterwards returning to Yugoslavia.

### GERMANS GIVE UP NEW POSITIONS ON MESSINES FRONT

Retire From First Line Trenches Between Lys River and St. Yves.

LONDON, June 14.—Further retirement by the Germans on the Belgian front is announced by the London War Office.

"British troops followed the retreating Germans closely and made considerable progress east of Ploegsteert Wood."

"Our further advance to the east of Messines," said a despatch from Gen. Haig, "combined with our pressure to the south, compelled the enemy to abandon important sections of their first line between the Lys and St. Yves."

The victory thus gained by the British forces again emphasizes the dominating strength of the Wytschaete-Messines ridge, taken in last week's great assault. The territory surrendered to the British forces the German retirement still further back in the triangle formed by the River Lys and the Ypres-Lille Canal, the point of which is at Comines, where the two waterways join. The enemy position in this salient is exceedingly precarious.

PARIS, June 14.—"Utter failure" of small German attacks around Bray, north of Craonne, north of Rheims and on the left bank of the Meuse was reported in to-day's official statement. The assaults followed a general bombardment of those positions.

French forces carried out a successful raid, clearing up a German trench east of Navarin Farm and taking ten prisoners.

Berlin Reports Exploding Mines Under British Position.

BERLIN (via London), June 14.—"East of Ypres we exploded several mines, creating havoc with the English position," declared an official statement to-day.

### ZEPPELIN IS DESTROYED IN NORTH SEA FIGHT

British Naval Forces Bring Down Big Airship, Law Announces in Commons.

LONDON, June 14.—Zeppelin L-43 has been destroyed over the North Sea by naval forces, Chancellor Bonar Law announced to-day in the House of Commons.

The Admiralty reports that no survivors of the Zeppelin were seen.

The above is the ninth Zeppelin which official statements have announced were destroyed by British forces.

According to the count of unofficial, but apparently accurate listings, published recently by the London Times, the L-31 is really the thirty-fifth German dirigible destroyed since the beginning of the war.

The last Zeppelin officially reported destroyed were shot down Nov. 23, 1916, over the Yorkshire coast.

### PEACE IMPOSSIBLE NOW, VIVIANI TELLS DEPUTIES

Vice Premier Declares in Speech "We Will Go on to the Bitter End."

PARIS, June 14.—"Peace is impossible now; we will go on to the bitter end," declared Vice Premier Viviani in the Chamber of Deputies to-day.

Premier Ribot, reading proclamation of King Constantine of Greece, said that all the Allies were united in the action taken.

### AIMS OF ALLIES AND OF U. S. EXPLAINED BY THE PRESIDENT; WAR TO CRUSH PRUSSIANISM

In Flag Day Speech He Declares Kaiser's Plan, With Heart in Berlin, Was to Establish an Empire That Compassed Europe and Asia.

### "WOE BE TO THOSE WHO WOULD STAND IN OUR WAY."

Striking Points in President Wilson's Speech To-Day

"It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of the Imperial German Government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign Government."

"German agents diligently spread sedition among us and sought to draw our own citizens from their allegiance—and some of these agents were men connected with the official embassy of the German Government itself here in our own capital."

"That [the German] Government has many spokesmen here, in places high and low. They have learned discretion. THEY KEEP WITHIN THE LAW. It is opinion they utter now, not sedition."

"For us there is but one choice. We have made it. WOE BE TO THE MAN OR GROUP OF MEN THAT SEEKS TO STAND IN OUR WAY IN THIS DAY OF HIGH RESOLUTION WHEN EVERY PRINCIPLE WE HOLD DEAREST IS TO BE VINDICATED AND MADE SECURE FOR THE SALVATION OF THE NATIONS."

By Samuel M. Williams. (Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—President Wilson utilized a relatively unimportant Flag Day celebration on the banks of the Potomac River this afternoon to deliver one of the most vigorous, aggressive and sensational speeches that has been voiced by any statesman since the world war began.

He stripped the mask off from the secret schemes of German military autocracy and exposed their plans, their methods and their present plight of desperation.

It is the President's hope that smaller nations who have been drawn into conflict on the other side will realize how they have been duped by Germany and how they are to be overthrown, controlled and absorbed eventually by the Prussian autocracy.

The President exposes motives of the peace propaganda so persistently spread by Central Powers. It is part of sinister intrigue. "Through all sorts of channels it has come to me," says the President, "in all sorts of guises, but never with terms disclosed which the German Government would be willing to accept."

A severe thunder and hail storm broke over the vast waiting throng as the President began speaking. He said:

"My Fellow Citizens: We meet to celebrate Flag Day because this flag which we honor and under which we serve is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. The choices are ours. It floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute those choices, whether in peace or in war. And yet, though silent, it speaks to us—speaks to us of the past, of the men and women who went before us and of the records they wrote upon it.

"We celebrate the day of its birth, and from its birth until now it has witnessed a great history, has floated on high the symbol of great events, of a great plan of life worked out by a great people.

"We are about to carry it into battle to lift it where it will draw the fire of our enemies. We are about to bid thousands, hundreds of thousands, it may be millions, of our men, the young, the strong, the brave men of the Nation, to go forth and die beneath it on fields of blood far away for what? For some unaccustomed thing? For something for which it has never sought the life before? American armies were never before sent across the seas. Why are they sent now? For some new purpose for which this great flag has never been carried before, and for which it has never been used before? For some old, familiar, heroic purpose?"

MONEY—without a good case is useless. A. G. 500 Centre St., N. Y.—Adv.